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# Connecticut

## **FARM HANDBOOK**

~~~~~ **1941** ~~~~~

### **State and Federal Agricultural Services**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN COOPERATION WITH  
THE EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE CONNECTICUT COLLEGE  
OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING • 1941**

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# Connecticut

**FARM HANDBOOK • 1941**

**State and Federal Agricultural Services**

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The Farm Handbook lists the agricultural services of the State of Connecticut and the United States Government directly available to farmers.

Farmers are welcome at all times to write, telephone, or visit the office of the county agent for further information on any of the services listed in the Handbook. If the county agent cannot provide the service, he will advise where and how to get it. Farmers are also welcome at all times to write to the Extension Service, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.; or to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for further information on any agricultural subject.

This handbook is issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Connecticut College of Agricultural Engineering

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# Agricultural Conservation Program

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Through the Agricultural Conservation Program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Connecticut farmers have an opportunity to improve their land for themselves and future generations while preparing their farms to play a vital part in the agricultural defense effort of the Nation.

Like all other States, Connecticut has a conservation program which is constructed with the particular needs of the State in mind. In addition to practices designed to aid the general farmer, the Connecticut Agricultural Conservation Program includes a number of practices which were drawn up to assist the grower of commercial vegetables, the tobacco farmer, and the orchardist.

Commercial potato growers may also cooperate in a national potato-acreage stabilization plan and receive payments for adjusting their potato plantings to acreage allotments established by county committees. Similarly, Connecticut Valley tobacco farmers should see their county committee about the tobacco provisions of the program.

The amount of financial assistance available to any farm for carrying out soil-building practices is determined in accordance with a sum known as the soil-building allowance. The size of this allowance is proportionate to the acreages of commercial vegetable land, crop, orchard, and pasture land on the farm.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm has been \$20 during recent program years. On larger farms it increases in proportion to the size of the farm.

The exact amount of the soil-building allowance for any farm may be learned from the county agricultural conservation association office.

In addition to the soil-building allowance, each farm will have a reforestation allowance. This has been \$15 for the past few years. This allowance may be earned by planting

forest trees or root-pruned seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees an acre in accordance with the recommendations of the Extension Forester. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas planted in this manner must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock grazing and should be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice. Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre has been allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

Soil-building practices are selected by the State committee on the recommendations of farmers participating in the program and college specialists that are of particular importance to the agriculture of Connecticut. Each farmer may receive financial assistance in carrying out practices he chooses for his farm at stated rates of payment. In lieu of cash payments, farmers may secure equivalent quantities of conservation materials. In order to get the greatest possible benefit for his farm, each farmer should carefully study the characteristics of his land and the practices listed for which payment may be earned.

Copies of the Connecticut Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin for 1942 may be secured from the office of the county agricultural conservation association committee. Contained in the program are the requirements for soil-building practices, rates of payment and other information essential to an understanding of how the program operates and how it may be used in the production of foods needed in the national defense effort. Members of the county committee will also be glad to discuss the application of the program to the individual farm.



## *Farm Structures Plans*

At the office of his county agent or the home demonstration agent any farmer may examine without charge the catalog Plans of Farm Buildings for Northeastern States, which illustrates a variety of designs for all kinds of farm buildings. This catalog covers all the buildings and small supplementary structures such as roadside stands, vegetable cellars, etc. It also includes a large number of dairy barns—the most important building need of Connecticut.

Blueprints for any plan listed in the catalog may be ordered through the county agent or direct from the Extension Agricultural Engineer, University of Connecticut. They cost 15 cents per sheet for the first four sheets and 10 cents each for any additional sheets.

Any farmer can buy the plan-service catalog for 50 cents. Many pages are sufficiently detailed to permit building directly from them without blueprints.

Blueprints have also been prepared for the “24' × 24' Connecticut Laying House.” These plans are handled on the same basis as plans from the catalog mentioned above.

## *Individual Service*

The Extension specialists in agricultural engineering will answer questions about repair, modernization, and construction of farm buildings; location and type of equipment needed for farm or home water supply; methods and equipment for sewage disposal; land drainage; the large variety of uses of electricity in the home or on the farm; selection and adaptation of farm machinery; certain physical means of erosion control; irrigation; and other less frequent physical problems pertaining to the farm or rural home. These services will be rendered by mail, by the selection of proper bulletin or reference material, or by personal visit. Address Agricultural

Extension Service, University of Connecticut, Storrs, or ask your county agent or home demonstration agent. If there is sufficient interest in any community in a particular subject, they will arrange extension service meetings for general discussion.

See also Rural Electrification.



# Beekeeping

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Special help for beginners in beekeeping is given as far as possible. The Extension Apiarist from the University of Connecticut will answer questions by letter and make a check-up later. Whenever a sufficient number of beekeepers in any community request it, a school for the discussion and demonstration of beekeeping problems is conducted. There is no charge for this service. Take the matter up with your county farm bureau or write to the Extension Apiarist, Storrs.

The Extension Apiarist will aid Connecticut fruit growers in securing adequate pollination for their orchards. In connection with the Connecticut Beekeepers' Association, he is able to bring the beekeepers and fruit growers together for mutual aid. He is also available for help in solving problems in connection with this work.

The inspectors of apiaries are in close touch with the Extension Apiarist and each supplements the other in the suppression of disease.

## *Publications*

A list of bulletins published by the Extension Service is available. A quarterly publication, "The Connecticut Honeybee," issued by the Connecticut Beekeepers' Association, can be secured by writing to the Editor, at Norwich, or the Extension Apiarist at Storrs.

# College of Agriculture University of Connecticut

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The College of Agriculture is the administrative unit for instruction in agriculture as it relates to individuals, groups, and communities. It functions through three divisions, Resident Instruction, Research, and Extension.

## *Resident Instruction*

Training to prepare qualified students for a richer and more remunerative life in the field of agriculture is offered at the College. The basic course provides training in English, economics, and science. Instruction in agriculture is given through elementary and advanced courses in commodity production, in processing, and in marketing, especially as these apply to Connecticut and to eastern United States.

Training may be secured in any of the following fields, or in such combinations as seem best to meet the needs of individual students: agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal diseases and bacteriology, animal husbandry, dairy farming, dairy manufactures, agricultural economics, education and social sciences, entomology and apiculture, farm management, forestry and wildlife management, genetics, pomology, landscape gardening, floriculture, vegetable gardening, and poultry husbandry.

A catalog of detailed information concerning courses will be sent on request to any one interested.

## *Research*

Research covers a wide field of the agricultural and social sciences, including many projects in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. See Experiment Stations.

## *Extension*

The cooperative Federal-State Extensive Service makes available to the people of the State the results of scientific

research in agriculture and homemaking, and endeavors to interest them in putting improved methods into practice in order that there may be a profitable agricultural industry and a satisfying home and community life in the country.

Extension teaching is carried on through demonstrations, farm and home visits, news stories, bulletins, meetings of local groups to consider some particular farm or homemaking subject, and boys' and girls' 4-H Clubs. Through letters, office calls, and by telephone a wide variety of requests for information and assistance is handled. In addition to the men and women regularly engaged for this work, the members of the resident teaching staff and of the research staff make valuable contributions to Extension teaching.

Much of the program of the Extension Service is carried on through the county farm bureau organization in each county. County and local committees largely determine what the program will be and provide most of the local leadership for carrying on the work. One or more phases of extension work are carried on in every town in Connecticut.

Of those regularly appointed to the Extension Service staff, nearly half have their headquarters at the University and work throughout the State as specialists in particular fields, while the others are engaged as county agents in agriculture, homemaking, or boys' and girls' club work and have their headquarters in the offices of the county farm bureaus.

# Dairy



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## *National Goals for Dairy Products*

To meet the current needs of national defense and to stimulate a greater production of foods by American farmers, the United States Department of Agriculture in 1941 announced that prices of dairy products will be supported by price-supporting purchases at least until June 30, 1943. Further information about the production goals sought, and the prices, may be obtained from your county agent.

## *Market regulation*

The handling of milk in designated marketing areas of Connecticut is subject to regulation under orders issued by the Milk Administrator under the terms of the Milk Marketing Act, approved by the Governor, May 27, 1941. These orders establish minimum prices to be paid producers in accordance with each dealer's use of the milk received and provide for the filing and verification of dealer reports to assure accurate payment to producers. The Milk Marketing Act provides for the licensing and bonding of milk dealers. Provision is also made for cooperation between the Milk Administrator and Federal authorities to exchange information, hold joint hearings, and issue joint and concurrent orders regulating the handling of milk in Connecticut markets.

## *Dairy Herd Improvement Associations*

By becoming members of a dairy herd improvement association, dairy farmers can, at a moderate cost, have their cows tested monthly for milk and butterfat production. Members can also receive advice on feeding and other herd management problems. This work makes it possible for the farmer to spot the less profitable cows. It also shows him how to profit by good feeding practices.



The Extension Service helps to provide testers for the associations, supervises their work, and helps to summarize records on all herds.

In connection with the regular testing work, all animals in dairy improvement herds are identified. Cows and calves are permanently identified by eartags, and their identification numbers and available production records are recorded in the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. These records are used to prove the breeding value of the bulls used in member herds.

### *Advanced Registry and Herd-Improvement Testing*

Two forms of testing are available for breeders of registered cattle. One is the advanced registry test. For this the breeder selects certain animals from his herd and obtains individual tests or records on them.

For the second, called the herd test or herd-improvement test, the whole herd must be tested. With either test the records are official. Write the Extension Dairyman, Extension Service, Storrs, for further information.

### *Breeding and Artificial Insemination Projects*

The Extension Service makes every effort to help dairy farmers obtain good breeding stock for foundation herds. Lists of available purebred bulls and proved sires are kept and efforts are made to place animals that are worthy in herds where good sires are desired.

Three artificial insemination projects are now in operation in the State. These projects are handled by the breeders in the areas where they are located. An executive committee elected by the dairy farmers selects the bulls to be used and provides for their care and management. A veterinarian is engaged to handle the insemination work. Assistance is given by county agents and dairy specialists in forming organizations, selection of bulls, and general advice on feeding and management.

Artificial insemination projects offer one of the best means for the owner of a small herd to improve his breeding program. For a small herd the cost is less than the cost of keeping a bull. Write to your county agent or Extension Dairyman at Storrs for further information.

### *Feeding*

Feeding schools and meetings on feeding practices are held each winter. Pasture meetings are also held. Information is available for the asking on kinds of rations to use under different feeding conditions.

Individual feeding and pasture projects are carried out in cooperation with the Connecticut State Dairyman's Association. This association has been active in promoting a "greener pastures contest" and works closely with the Extension Service.

Information may be obtained on raising dairy-herd replacements, the best methods to follow, costs involved, conditions under which it is advisable to raise replacements, and general advice on procedures to be followed.

Help is also given on calf feeding. Rations for feeding calves are suggested and general disease control and health suggestions are given. Get in touch with your Extension Dairyman at Storrs, for further information.

### *Service to Grain Dealers*

Information on value of feed, formulating of dairy rations, and miscellaneous dairy problems is always available to grain dealers.

For more information on feeding problems and practices write to the Extension Dairyman, Storrs.

# Experiment Stations and Farms

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Connecticut has two independent experiment stations, the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven and the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station in connection with the University of Connecticut. The station at New Haven was created by the Legislature in 1875, Connecticut being the first State to establish such an institution. The Storrs Station dates from the passage of the Hatch Act by Congress.

Although the two stations are separate, the programs are coordinated to prevent overlapping. In general, the work of the Connecticut station is developed around the plant industries, and that at Storrs around the animal industries.

The work at both stations is open to inspection and study at any time by farmers or other citizens of the State. Bulletins presenting the results are available free to all citizens of the State. Telephone and mail requests for information are welcomed.

## *At New Haven*

The Connecticut station at New Haven conducts research in plant chemistry, plant breeding, plant pathology, insect pests of plants, forestry, and soils. Also, the station is charged with a number of regulatory duties, including fertilizer inspection and plant pest control. In cooperation with other State agencies it makes the laboratory examinations of feeds, foods, drugs, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station maintains the following substations and farms, all of which are open to the public:

Mt. Carmel: An experimental farm for plant breeding, plant pathology, and entomology.

Rainbow: Experimental forest.

Windsor: Tobacco and vegetable substation.

## *At Storrs*

The Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station specializes in research in the animal industries, especially dairy and poultry, and in social sciences. The station investigates animal diseases and parasites, including the principal economic scourges of dairy herds and poultry flocks. Experiments are conducted in agronomy with emphasis on pasture and forage crops. Portions of the University farm are allocated to the station for its work. The International Egg-Laying Contest operated by the station at Storrs is widely known. Investigations are also carried on in agricultural economics and rural sociology.

At Coventry, 7 miles from the University campus, the station maintains a farm devoted to vegetable gardening.

Especially during the summer, thousands of farm people visit the research projects at Storrs and Coventry.



# Farm Accounts

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Farm account books may be obtained from county agricultural agents or the Farm Management Department at the University of Connecticut. Assistance is given in taking a farm inventory and setting up the accounting system. Also, if farmers desire, a detailed summary and analysis of the book is made at the end of the year.

The objectives of this account book project are: (1) To aid and guide cooperating farmers in keeping records to make adjustments in their farm organization and methods of operation that will increase their earnings; (2) by careful summary and analysis of these records, to furnish all farmers in the State essential information and facts that will help them organize and operate their farm business more profitably.

Each year an analysis of all account book records is made. These studies show the variations in farm organization and practices and discuss the important profit factors on Connecticut farms. These farm business analyses are available to all farmers.

# Farm Labor

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## *Employment Offices*

The United States Employment Service maintains offices throughout the State for the purpose of assisting farmers to find labor. There is no charge, either to employer or worker. The offices are as follows:

- 87 Main Street, Ansonia.
- 1281 Main Street, Bridgeport.
- 481 North Main Street, Bristol.
- 43 New Street, Danbury.
- 100 Main Street, Danielson.
- 414 Capitol Avenue, Hartford.
- 99 Colony Street, Meriden.
- 279 Main Street, Middletown.
- 37 Court Street, New Britain.
- 673 Chapel Street, New Haven.
- 64 Huntington Street, New London.
- 3 Isaac Place, Norwalk.
- 10 Shetucket Street, Norwich.
- 1 Grove Street, Stanford.
- 55 High Street, Thompsonville.
- 61 Main Street, Torrington.
- 123 Bank Street, Waterbury.
- 670 Main Street, Willimantic.

## *Selective Service*

The Selective Service system has asked local draft boards to give special consideration to deferment of men needed in agricultural production.

## *Suggestions on Wartime Labor*

While the U. S. Employment Service is primarily responsible for supplying workers for agriculture, the war emergency requires the full cooperation of all Governmental agencies in the field. In 1942 the State and County USDA War Boards were instructed by the Secretary of Agriculture to make plans

for the mobilization of workers for agriculture in cooperation with the Employment Service.

Suggested lines of action include the registration of all unemployed farm workers and members of farm families unemployed and available for work, and of all farm laborers, operators and members of farm families who would be available for part-time work on other farms. Registration of school youth and of women available for farm work has also been suggested. People regularly employed in cities and towns may be able in some cases to work on the farms during peak seasons. Other suggestions include the development of farm labor exchanges, and plans for centralized living quarters for migratory labor in local communities and for the transportation of workers.

Wider use of all available farm equipment on a cooperative or custom basis is also being encouraged, as well as the repair of all serviceable machines.

Plans for solving the farm labor shortage will vary with each county, and farmers should keep in close touch with local employment offices and the county USDA War Board to keep posted on steps being taken.

# Fire Protection

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The local fire warden system is under the control of the State Forester. District and deputy fire wardens cover the entire State and respond promptly to fire calls. All wardens are equipped by the State with knapsack pumps and other hand tools. Many wardens maintain trained crews of experienced fire fighters.

The State is covered by 20 lookout towers, with telephones. Three have radios.

The State and Federal Governments together maintain 30 power pumps each with a half mile of hose which give great protection to farmers and other rural residents. The Civilian Conservation Corps helps greatly in the protection of forests by maintaining well-equipped, trained crews.

One of the best ways of protecting forests from fire is to provide an adequate water supply. A rural resident living within 18 miles of a CCC camp may request a water hole to protect his forests; such holes are made without cost to the owners.

For several years Connecticut has held forest fires to the smallest area of any State in the Union. During the past 4 years the average area burned per fire has been only 4 acres, and altogether, fires have burned annually less than one-third of 1 percent of the forest area of the State.





## *Farm Woodland Management*

The State Forester, through lectures, bulletins, press releases, and actual service work, advises owners regarding woodland management and other forestry practices. Educational work by the State Forestry Department is carried on also through timber stand improvement and planting demonstrations established by the CCC in cooperation with the Extension Service.

The Extension Service provides a full-time extension forester who conducts an extensive forestry program. On request he will supply information and assistance in better farm wood lot practices, timber estimation and valuation, and marketing. Meetings are held on woodland management and forestry problems.

## *AAA Payments for Forest Practices*

Under the Agricultural Conservation Program of the AAA, a farm allowance is provided, from which payments may be earned by farmers for carrying out prescribed conservation practices. Certain of these practices relate to forestry. These are woodland management and planting forest trees. An additional specified allowance per farm is provided for planting forest trees. Specifications for the various practices and rates of payment may be obtained from the county agricultural conservation committee.

## *Forestry Research and Demonstration*

The Connecticut Station was the first in the country to undertake research in forestry. The present program includes:

1. Study of forest plantations, including growth studies on plantation pines.

2. Experimental plantations of many species of conifers in pure stands and in combinations.

3. Preservation of native woods.

4. Utilization and marketing of thinnings from plantations and from natural hardwoods. (This includes cost studies on the production and use of cordwood and of charcoal.)

5. The distribution of forestry planting stock under the Clarke-McNary Act.

6. Control of white pine blister rust.

The United States Forest Service conducts research at its Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, particularly on the use of low-grade wood. Headquarters of the Northeastern Experiment Station are at 335 Prospect Street, New Haven. Experiments are conducted at field plots at various points in the State.

A large farm forestry demonstration project is being established at Pleasant Valley by the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The project, which includes about 500,000 acres, is administered by the State Forester. Information may be obtained from the State Forester, the Extension Service, or the Soil Conservation Service at Pleasant Valley.

### *Connecticut Forest and Park Association*

This is a non-profit corporation with a membership of about 1,200, now in its 46th year. It maintains an office and employs an executive secretary as well as a forester. Its chief interests are promotion of private forestry, fostering outdoor activities, such as trail maintenance, hiking, nature lore, etc., and promotion of marketing through research, introduction of new wood-burning appliances, etc.

The Department of Forestry of the University of Connecticut at Storrs gives undergraduate instruction in forestry and wildlife management. The Yale School of Forestry gives graduate instruction in these subjects.

### *State Forests*

There are 20 State forests in Connecticut, including 70,000 acres of State-owned forests and 10,000 acres leased from the Federal Government. The State forests demonstrate good woodland management and provide a reservoir of timber production. In most of the State forests, provision is made for picnicking, boating, swimming, hiking, hunting, and fishing.

### *Protection From Forest Fires*

The State Forester supervises a cooperative program of forest-fire protection in which the State and Federal Governments participate. In case of fire in your woodlands notify the nearest fire warden.

### *Publications*

Publications on farm forestry and other forest topics are available on request to the Extension Service or the United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

See also Agricultural Conservation Program.

# Fruits

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## *Information*

The Extension Service supplies information on all phases of fruit growing, such as selecting varieties of the different kinds of fruits, planting, fertilizing, cover cropping, spraying, pruning, thinning, and marketing. Demonstration meetings are held throughout the State.

Each year, through the county agricultural agents, the Extension Service distributes spray bulletins for both commercial and home orchards. A series of spray reminder cards for commercial fruit growers gives information on spray materials and when to apply them.

Fruit growers may have orchard-soil samples analyzed without charge by the Extension Service at the University of Connecticut.

Publications on growing tree fruits and small fruits, issued by the Extension Service at Storrs and the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., are free on request. For further information, consult your county agent or the Extension Fruit Specialist at Storrs.

## *Experimental Orchards*

The following orchard experiments are being conducted at Storrs:

1. Soil management and cover crops for apple and peach.
2. Winter hardiness of apple and peach.
3. Apple root and body stocks.
4. Adaptability of some new apple and peach varieties.
5. Adaptability of apple dwarfing stock.
6. Peach pruning studies.
7. Apple root studies.

For further information, write to the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station.



The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven conducts extensive experiments in spraying for fruit insects and diseases, the biological control of insects, and strawberry breeding for varieties suited to Connecticut conditions. Further information can be obtained from the Director.

### *Other Assistance to Fruit Growers*

Fruit market reports and information relative to fruit grading are issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture. See Marketing.

Just before harvest, samples of apples are taken from a large percentage of commercial orchards by a representative and analyzed in the laboratory of the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven for spray residue. For this service consult the Dairy and Food Commissioner at Hartford.

Two Fish and Wildlife-Service men are located at the University to assist fruit growers in the control of deer, woodchucks, mice, and other rodents. For further information, consult your county agent.

Fruit growers may earn a payment under the Agricultural Conservation Program for improving their orchard soils by mulching and cover-crop improvement. For details, consult the chairman of your county agricultural conservation committee.

The Connecticut Pomological Society, an independent organization of fruit growers, cooperates with the Extension Fruit Specialist in plans for an educational program that will be of most benefit to the industry.

See also Beekeeping and Soil Conservation.

# Gardening, Vegetable

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## *Experiments*

The University of Connecticut conducts vegetable studies and demonstrations on the Lee Experimental Farm in North Coventry. Experiments cover use of fertilizer, lime, and crop rotation, also variety tests, plant spacing and training, and methods of heating hotbeds. For plant experiments of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, see Experiment Stations.

## *Soil Tests*

The University offers a soil-testing service to determine fertilizer and lime requirements. See Agronomy.

## *Bulletins and Circulars*

Printed or mimeographed publications are furnished free on request by the Extension Service, University of Connecticut, Storrs, or by the agents on the following subjects: Vegetable varieties and culture, raising plants in greenhouse and field, buying plants, fertilization, pest control, harvesting, sorting and marketing, roadside markets, construction and management of greenhouses, hotbeds, coldframes, hot-caps, and potato and other vegetable storage. Principally for the commercial gardener are the reminder service for control of pests, and "Veg-Briefs," a monthly circular of current information on many phases of market gardening. For the home gardener detailed information is available on how to make garden plans for a year-round supply of vegetables, amounts and varieties to plant for canning and storage, etc. "Gardengraphs," a monthly circular of timely information, is sent on request.

Free bulletins on home and commercial gardens are also available on request to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### *Farm Visits and Assistance by Mail*

Direct assistance is given to farmers and home gardeners by visits of the Extension Vegetable Specialist to farms facing some special problem. The specialist also answers by mail a large variety of questions about individual gardening problems; identifies plants and weeds, pests, and pest damage. Address Vegetable Specialist, Extension Service, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

### *Group Meetings*

The Extension Vegetable Specialist is available for speaking at farmer groups, vegetable association meetings, Granges, and garden and community clubs. He has a large collection of moving pictures, slides and charts which are used with such talks or loaned to responsible groups.

# Gardening, Ornamental

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The Extension Service will send free on request information on the following subjects:

Landscape designs for homes, schools and churches; planting, fertilizing and pruning of native and other trees and shrubs; making garden pools and rock gardens; developing and caring for lawns; walks, drives, and garden furniture.

Flower raising, including seed selection, planting, fertilizing, spraying and other care; garden plans for height, type of growth, color effects; plants for adverse conditions; winter storage of corms and roots; herb gardens.

House plants, their selection, planting, and care.

For these publications, address the Extension Service, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

The Extension specialist in landscape gardening is available for talks on the above subjects for Granges, garden clubs, and similar groups, and assists in planning plant exchanges and similar garden activities. A monthly circular, "Gardengraphs," may be obtained through the County Farm Bureau office.

See also Home Demonstration.



# Home Demonstration

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The Extension Service provides the rural homemakers of the State with helpful information.

Information on home management, clothing, nutrition, and health is provided by home economics specialists at the State office. Home demonstration agents in each county make contacts with homemakers and conduct organized groups for interested women in most towns in the State.

Assistance is available on the following subjects:

Family nutrition, including meal planning, canning and preserving, raising the family food supply, and food storage.

Budgeting income and keeping household accounts.

Closet and storage space, kitchen arrangement, and selection of household equipment.

Buying practices, planning family clothing for economy and becomingness, and clothing construction.

Planning vegetable or flower garden and home landscaping.

Child health, growth, and habit formation.

First aid, home medicine closet, hygiene, and posture.

Seven counties have organized community groups for study of home problems. County events include tours of gardens, tours to show home improvements, exhibits of work accomplished, plant exchanges, and county planning meetings.

County-wide field trips to art galleries, baking companies, progressive school plants, housing projects, etc., help rural women to keep in step with the progress in industry, art, and education of the State.

Women's Week is held at the University each summer in connection with Farm and Home Week. All farm women are invited. Rates are kept to a minimum. The week is planned to bring women of common interest together to become acquainted, gain information, stimulation, and enthusiasm for the profession of homemaking.

# Information



Direct help to farm families on any problem in agriculture or homemaking is available through publications, mail, telephone calls, or farm visits.

Extension Service facilities are available through the following addresses:

The Extension Service, Storrs.

Fairfield County Farm Bureau, Post Office, Danbury.

Hartford County Farm Bureau, 95 Washington Street, Hartford.

Litchfield County Farm Bureau, County Court House, Litchfield.

Middlesex County Farm Bureau, Post Office Building, Middletown.

New Haven County Farm Bureau, Post Office Building, New Haven.

New London County Farm Bureau, Post Office Building, Norwich.

Tolland County Farm Bureau, Prescott Block, Rockville.

Windham County Farm Bureau, Post Office Building, Putnam.

All publications are free to citizens of the State. For research bulletins write to the experiment stations listed above. For Extension Service bulletins write directly to the Extension Service, Storrs. United States Department of Agriculture bulletins are available through the Extension Service mailing room on all subjects not completely covered by Connecticut bulletins. Most of these publications are also available at the county farm bureaus, or may be obtained by writing direct to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A list of Department publications will be sent on request. No general mailing lists are maintained but any citizen can get a list of available bulletins by writing to the Extension Service. Free mimeographed news letters are available on a number of subjects.

Farm visits will be made when occasion seems to warrant. Help of a specialist may be obtained through the county farm bureaus or by writing or telephoning to the Extension Service, Storrs.

Every Saturday at 12:30 p. m., the Extension Service broadcasts a half-hour program of information over WTIC under the name of the Farm Forum.

# Land-Use (Agricultural) Planning

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Cooperative agricultural or land-use planning was initiated in the State in 1938 as a part of a broad national effort to procure a well-rounded program of conservation, adjustment, and rehabilitation for American agriculture. The major objectives of this planning work are: (1) To find more effective and economical ways of adapting public agricultural programs to local conditions; (2) to achieve better coordination of the several agricultural action programs as they are administered in the field; (3) to clarify and improve the working relationships between Federal, State, and local agencies; and (4) to facilitate the attacking of agricultural problems on all fronts at the same time.

The program is administered by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Connecticut State Agricultural College, with the assistance of community, county, and State agricultural planning committees. These committees are generally composed of at least 10 representative farm men, women, and older youth, and the officials of the various public agencies concerned with land-use and rural welfare. Included on these committees are representatives of such agencies as the Agricultural Extension Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, and the Farm Credit Administration. The State Director of Extension Service is chairman of the State committee, and the county agricultural agent is secretary of the county committee.

The State committee has the responsibility of developing a unified State agricultural program, and coordinates the work of the county committees. The county committee in turn coordinates the activities of the community committees.

These agricultural planning committees study and identify the social and economic problems of the farm people in their



respective areas, and then cooperate in formulating recommended action for alleviating the problems. Written commitments are procured from the respective agencies indicating the contributions which each will make towards carrying recommendations into effect. Reports are prepared and the plans discussed in public meetings. The plans are revised from time to time in light of changing circumstances and new needs. Thus, through cooperative planning and action, farmers, scientists, and administrators are able to achieve far greater results than could ever be realized by farmers or agencies working alone.

The counties that have done the most intensive agricultural planning thus far are Windham and New London. The ultimate goal is to have county and community agricultural planning committees in all counties. If you are living in a county which has not yet initiated cooperative agricultural planning, and you are interested in the possibilities of such a program, your county agricultural agent or the State Agricultural Extension Service will be glad to supply you with additional information.

# Loans

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## *Farm Mortgage (Federal Land Bank)*

Loans are made by the Federal Land Bank through national farm loan associations for purchasing of land, providing buildings, making improvements, refinancing indebtedness, and for general agricultural purposes. Names of secretary-treasurers of these associations can be obtained from county agents. These loans run from \$1,000 to \$50,000 and are made on 50 percent of the appraised value of the land plus 20 percent of appraised value of permanent insurable improvements but not more than half the appraised agricultural value of the farm. Contract interest rate on loans is 4 percent but this has been reduced to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent on installments falling due between July 1, 1940, and June 30, 1942. First mortgage on farm real estate is required as security. All loans are amortized and the common term is from 20 to 33 years, although the maximum term is 40 years. Borrowers take stock in the farm loan associations equal to 5 percent of the loan. The association takes stock in the Federal Land Bank equal to 5 percent of the loan.

## *Farm Mortgage (Land Bank Commissioner)*

The purpose of these loans is the same as for the Federal Land Bank loans but the agency granting the loan is the Land Bank Commissioner and the Federal Land Bank acts as agent. Application is made through the loan associations. These loans may be up to 75 percent of the appraised value of the property but not over \$7,500. The contract interest rate on all commissioner loans is 5 percent but this rate is reduced to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent on all installments that fall due between July 1, 1940, and June 30, 1942. Security may be a first or second mortgage on farm real estate but is usually a second mortgage, supplementing a regular Land Bank loan. All loans are amortized, usually over 20-year periods,

in equal semiannual installments on principal, plus interest on unpaid balance.

### *Short Term Loans for Purposes of Production (Production Credit Associations)*

These loans are available for feeding, breeding, raising, and fattening of livestock, producing, harvesting, processing, and marketing of crops, production of poultry and livestock products, and for general agricultural purposes. The Hartford Production Credit Association, 130 Washington Street, Hartford, Conn., serves the entire State. The amount of the loan depends upon the amount of credit needed and the amount that can be repaid from income. The minimum is \$50. Rates of interest are subject to fluctuation but for some time have been  $4\frac{1}{2}$  percent. Loans vary in duration but production loans are usually for a year. Capital loans are not made for more than 3 years. Notes are written for not more than a year but in some cases may be renewed. Borrowers take stock in the Production Credit Association equal to 5 percent of the maximum amount of the loan.

### *Emergency Crop and Feed Loans*

These loans are made to farmers who need money for growing crops or for the purchase of feed for livestock. The loans are made by the Farm Credit Administration, Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division. Applications may be made through the county agricultural agents. The maximum limit of such a loan is \$400, and the loan is usually made to farmers who cannot obtain loans through other sources. The rate of interest is 4 percent. Loans are usually for one crop season and are secured by a first lien on crops or livestock.

### *Loans to Farmers' Cooperatives*

Farmers' Cooperatives may obtain credit from the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Administration, Springfield, Massachusetts. There are three types of loans



available—facility, operating capital, and commodity. The facility loans may be made to buy, build or lease physical facilities or refinance debts already incurred for physical facilities which are used in the preparation, handling, processing and merchandising of agricultural products. The loans are usually for not more than 10 years. The interest rate is 4 percent. Operating capital loans may be made to refinance debts and pay current bills incurred in normal business operations and to promote effective merchandising of farm commodities and farm supplies. These loans usually run from a few months to 3 years and the interest rate is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent. Commodity loans may be made to marketing or purchasing cooperatives which carry inventories of staple, salable farm products or supplies. The loans are secured by a lien on the commodity. These loans are usually for a short period and are repaid on the liquidation of the security. The interest rate is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent.

### *Rural Rehabilitation*

These loans are for the purpose of rehabilitating farmers by supplying credit for seed, livestock, tools, and other equipment, and are available to farmers who cannot get credit from other sources. The loans are available through the Farm Security Administration. The district office is at the Federal Building, Boston, Mass. County offices in Connecticut are as follows: For Tolland, Windham, and New London Counties, 40 Shetucket Street, Norwich; Fairfield, New Haven, and Middlesex Counties, Town Hall, Thomaston; Hartford County, Windsor Locks. There are no specific limits on the amount of these loans but they can be made only to family-operated farms. The rate of interest is 5 percent. Security is a chattel mortgage on livestock, machinery, and crops. The repayment period extends from 1 to 5 years, depending upon the conditions of the individual loan. The loans are available to owners or renters but there must be evidence that the farm can support a family and repay the loan.

### *Tenant Purchase Loans*

These also are available through the Farm Security Administration. The available offices are the same as for the Rural Rehabilitation Loans. The maximum limit of such loans is \$12,000 and cannot exceed the average value of farms in the community. The interest rate is 3 percent. Loans are repayable over a period of 40 years and are secured by a mortgage on the farm. At present these loans are available only in Windham, Tolland, Hartford, and Litchfield Counties to farm tenants.

### *Group Loans for Equipment or Services*

These are Farm Security Administration loans and are available for equipment, work stock, purebred sires, and other things that a small group can use cooperatively. There are no limits to the loans and the rate of interest is 3 percent. The loans are for 5 years. Each cooperator must sign for the amount of payment that he proposes to make for the use of the equipment. The purpose of the loans is to provide equipment to small groups acting cooperatively and which could not be purchased by the members individually.





## *Marketing Information and News*

Current information on production, consumption, and prices of different commodities and purchased supplies is available to farmers through group meetings, personal conferences, by radio, and the press. Farmers and groups are assisted in the problem of marketing their products to best advantage, including markets and market facilities, methods of marketing, forms, packaging, grading, and selling. The results of marketing research at the University are available in bulletin form and by conference with Extension specialists.

Current market information on prices, supplies, sources, and demand of agricultural commodities in the State is given out by the State Department of Agriculture, through the Connecticut Market Bulletin issued three times a week, the press, daily radio news services, and special bulletins prepared from time to time. Special information on crop prospects and intentions to plant various crops prepared in cooperation with the New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture are published from time to time. Statistical summaries are issued periodically to make these data generally available.

Courses in marketing, including the general principles of marketing, prices, and cooperation are taught at the University. Vocational agriculture teachers include instruction in marketing and cooperative marketing procedures for different commodities as the need arises in their day and evening classes.

The statistics available on marketing from the different State and Federal agencies are collected, compiled, and analyzed by the Extension Service for the use of those interested in agricultural conditions. Periodic reports are issued on dairy, poultry, and crop statistics. Outlook reports based on these and other data are issued from time to time.

Original statistics on production, sale, and prices of milk are available from the Milk Administrator; on imports, exports, and sales of cattle from the Commissioner of Domestic Animals; on imports of milk and cream from the Dairy and Food Commissioner; on acreage of different crops, poultry statistics, receipts, market sales, imports of agricultural commodities from the Commissioner of Agriculture; and other data from the State Development Commission.

### *Surplus Marketing Assistance*

Direct help to producers in improving prices and marketing conditions for various farm products produced in Connecticut is extended by the Surplus Marketing Administration through such measures as the direct purchase, food stamp, and school lunch programs. Information concerning these activities may be obtained through the county agent.

### *Aid to Cooperatives and Commodity Groups*

Cooperative associations of agricultural producers may obtain assistance in their organization, financial, operating, accounting, membership, or other management problems from the agricultural Extension Service at the University. Marketing specialists will meet with the board of directors, managers, or members of the associations at their request to help them analyze and solve these problems. Bulletins on these topics are available from the State and the Federal Government, particularly the Farm Credit Administration. The Bank for Cooperatives in Springfield, Mass., makes loans to farmers' cooperatives and also sponsors a joint annual conference with the New England Institute of Cooperation at which the problems of the cooperatives are considered. A list of the cooperative associations is kept current and available. Volume of business, purchases, and other data are also available. Farmers wishing to organize cooperatives should see the county agent.

Funds made available by the State for various agricultural societies, organized on a commodity basis, are available

through the Commissioner of Agriculture. These are direct State grants to foster the objectives of the different educational commodity groups.

### *Grades and Standards*

Grades and standards for different Connecticut farm products may be established by the State Department of Agriculture after hearings demonstrate their need. Labels to identify these grades may also be promulgated and uniform packages or containers designated. Inspection to enforce the use of these grades is also provided for the benefit of farmers and consumers. Seed inspection is conducted to protect farmers from unscrupulous vendors. The regulations governing grades established are available in bulletin form. Inspection of products sold on Federal grades is available through the local inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

### *Fertilizer, Seed, and Feed Analysis*

Analyses of feeds and fertilizers sold in Connecticut may be obtained from the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, at New Haven, which administers the quality control regulations. The State Department of Agriculture provides information on quality of seeds sold in the State.

### *Fairs*

Agricultural fairs may receive assistance from the Commissioner of Agriculture through funds appropriated for this purpose by the State. The Extension Service provides judges for competition in the exhibits of agricultural products. Vocational agriculture instructors will also serve as judges for exhibits in their neighborhoods.



# Poultry



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## *National Goals for Poultry Products*

To meet the current needs of national defense and to stimulate a greater production of foods by American farmers, the United States Department of Agriculture in 1941 announced that prices of poultry products will be supported by price-supporting purchases at least until June 30, 1943. Further information about the production goals sought, and the prices, may be obtained from your county agent.

## *Educational and Emergency Service*

The Poultry Specialist of the University of Connecticut, the county agents doing poultry work, and the various departments assisting cooperate in holding county poultry meetings, field trips, twilight meetings, local meetings, and demonstrations.

Bulletins and circular material prepared particularly for Connecticut are available on breeding, brooding, rearing, feeding, management, house construction, killing, picking, caponizing, tattooing, marketing, etc. The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., also will on request send bulletins on various phases of poultry farming.

The Poultry Specialist and the agents doing poultry work are ready on call for any type of poultry emergency work.

## *Breed Improvement*

Breed improvement work is carried on by the Extension Service cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, including breed improvement and disease eradication. Record of performance, certification, and pullorum disease eradication are the principal phases. Bulletins covering all phases of the work are available. The work is open to all Connecticut poultrymen.

## *Disease Control*

Disease-control work is carried on cooperatively by the Poultry Specialist, the county agents, and the Animal Disease Laboratory at Storrs. The specialist and agents handle most of the field work. The Animal Disease Laboratory makes diagnoses from specimens submitted. This service is open to all Connecticut poultrymen without charge. See your county agent.

Chickenpox vaccine is provided for Connecticut poultrymen free of charge.

Pullorum disease testing is part of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. The Commissioner of Domestic Animals handles all pullorum disease field work. Laboratory work is done through the cooperation of the Storrs Experiment Station. Testing under the national plan is available to all poultrymen at a charge of 4 cents per bird to cover the cost of field work.

The Grow Healthy Chicks program, which is disease eradication work, has done much to reduce chick mortality in Connecticut.

## *Poultry-Farm Management*

Poultrymen who wish to send in their farm figures are supplied with the necessary forms, their accounts are summarized, and recommendations are made for improvement. This accounting service is open to all Connecticut poultrymen.

## *Poultry Marketing*

Assistance is available on management to improve egg quality, egg room construction, and marketing practices. Egg-and-poultry cooperatives and auctions are given assistance on organization and management problems.

## *Organizations*

The Extension Service cooperates with the Department of Agriculture, Commissioner on Domestic Animals, the Connecticut Development Commission, the State Board of



Education, the Connecticut Poultry Association, the Connecticut Turkey Producers' Association, the Grange, the farm bureaus, all poultry cooperatives, local poultry associations, and other agencies in an effort to improve the poultry industry and make it a more satisfactory and profitable livelihood for Connecticut poultrymen.

# Rural Electrification

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The Extension Agricultural Engineer will aid in securing rural electric line extensions by advice to individuals or groups directly or through the county agent, on methods of securing extensions, on uses which may be made of electricity in particular cases, and on cost of energy for any given combination of uses.

In 1941 the Connecticut legislature made possible the future application within this State of the rural electrification program conducted by the Rural Electrification Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. The REA makes loans to groups of farmers for the construction and initial application of rural electric power lines to reach people not now served by electricity. Before a loan can be made there must be a good prospect that the proposed line will be a financial success. Ask your county agent or the Extension Agricultural Engineer for further information, or write direct to the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C.

No loans are made to individuals by the REA. However, members of an REA-financed cooperative may borrow from the cooperative to finance wiring and plumbing installations.

# Soil Conservation

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Information about measures and practices for controlling erosion on farms and for conserving soil and water resources may be obtained from any county agricultural agent, from technical personnel in SCS-CCC camps or SCS demonstration areas, or from the State coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service.

The various types of practices and control measures and their varied applications to meet different erosion problems may be seen and studied on the farms within the area of the Scantic River soil conservation demonstration project, with headquarters at Rockville, or on the 14 cooperative demonstration farms, comprising 1,931 acres, which have been established in various parts of the State in cooperation with the owners and the Extension Service. Farmers who would like to have their farms included among the demonstration farms should consult the county agent.

The Scantic River demonstration project, which is now on a maintenance basis, includes an area of about 72,000 acres, a small part of which extends into Massachusetts. Since this demonstration project was established in 1937, the work on the 151 farms for which plans have been made includes 3,349 acres planted to cover crops, 1,924 acres to grasses, and 281 acres to trees and shrubs. Contour cultivation has been established on 1,909 acres, strip-cropping on 438 acres, and 319 acres have been terraced. More than 1,500 acres have been converted to new rotations, and numerous other important practices established.

While there is no State law in Connecticut authorizing soil conservation districts, the matter has been considered by farmers and State lawmakers. Legislation eventually may be adopted giving Connecticut farmers the right to establish these local subdivisions of Government in order to cooperatively exercise the initiative and assume the responsibilities for attaining their soil erosion control and farm

conservation objectives. Connecticut is one of only six States which do not now have such laws.

Development work on the New London Land Utilization project, by which more than 11,746 acres of submarginal land were retired from cultivation, has been completed. This land was improved by planting trees, building dams, and the development of picnicking facilities. The area has been turned over to the State Commission of Forestry and Wildlife under a 99-year lease for forestry, wildlife, and recreational purposes.



# USDA War Boards

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In every State and county of the United States, Department of Agriculture war boards have been established by order of the Secretary of Agriculture. The chairman of each State board is the head officer in the State for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The chairman of each county board is the chairman of the county AAA committee.

The agencies of the Department whose representatives serve on the State war boards include the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Credit Administration, the Surplus Marketing Administration, the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Forest Service, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Federal-State Cooperative Extension Service.

The membership of the county board will be made up of the principal employee of each of these agencies which maintains an office in any given county. The USDA county war Boards are responsible through their chairmen to the USDA State defense boards. The USDA State war boards are responsible through their chairmen to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under direction of the Secretary, the United States Department of Agriculture State war boards are authorized to confer with, advise, and arrange cooperation with other defense agencies having State or local offices, and to arrange for maximum cooperation of all Department field personnel in defense undertakings. Other specific functions will be assigned to the boards from time to time by the Secretary.

# Vocational Agriculture

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## *Day Classes*

Farm boys can enroll for systematic daily classes in vocational agriculture in many Connecticut high schools and complete a high school education at the same time. The practical and technical sides of farming are emphasized in classroom and laboratory work, farmshop, farm jobs, field trips, and supervised farming programs required of each student.

## *Evening Classes*

At the high school where day classes meet or at more convenient points of assembly for farmers enrolling for a class, the vocational agriculture teacher holds evening classes. Classes meet once or twice weekly following organization in October.

No tuition is charged. A small fee for materials needed is sometimes adopted. Evening classes provide systematic consideration of selected problems and practices of farmers. For additional information, ask the vocational agriculture teacher nearest you.

## *Part-Time Classes*

Besides the adult evening classes, part-time classes are held for young farmers out of school around 16 to 25 years of age. These classes take up the problems of young men wishing to improve their farming status and in the process of getting established as independent farmers.

No tuition is charged. Consult the local vocational agriculture teachers for additional information.

## *Defense-Training Classes*

General preemployment shop courses pertinent to national defense and particularly suitable for the mechanical phases of farming are available for out-of-school rural youth in many high schools having satisfactory farmshops. Such courses

are organized and conducted under the supervision and control of State boards for vocational education.

The approved courses are conducted for a minimum of 120 hours in from 6 to 10 weeks and those completing a course are entitled to a vocational training card covering the work satisfactorily completed. No tuition is charged.

For additional information, consult your vocational agriculture instructor or write to the State supervisor of agricultural education in your State department of education.

# **Weather and Crop Reports**

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Weather predictions for the current and succeeding day are broadcast from early morning to late in the evening from several radio stations in Connecticut. The daily newspapers also carry reports, and weekly crop and weather summaries for all States may be obtained on request from the U. S. Weather Bureau, Boston, Mass.



# Wildlife

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For advice and information on game and fish management on private lands, regulated-shooting cooperative programs, grains for food patches, speakers for interested gatherings, and mimeographed material on the life histories of common Connecticut fishes and on increasing game by improving the environment, address the Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, State Office Building, Hartford. On questions of law enforcement, consult the local game warden.

Many useful publications on farm game and fish can be obtained from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., issues free lists of the Government publications available on fishes, birds and mammals.

For help in rodent control problems (mice, rats, squirrels, woodchucks, and rabbits) address, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

The Department of Forestry and Wildlife Management at the University of Connecticut will supply information on special problems concerned with wildlife.

Under the Connecticut Agricultural Conservation Program, payments are available for planting food bearing shrubs and forest trees. For information consult your county ACP chairman.

In the Scantic River soil conservation district, wildlife work is being carried out by the Soil Conservation Service. Inquiries should be addressed to State Coordinator, Soil Conservation Service, Rockville, Conn.

# Farm Organizations In the Counties

The list of farm organizations in the counties, contact officers, and addresses, as of September 1941, follows.

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY

### Extension Service:

Agricultural agent.....	Leroy M. Chapman, Post Office Building, Danbury.
Assistant.....	Ralph F. Sturtevant, Post Office Building, Danbury.
Home demonstration agent.....	Helen L. Clark, Post Office Building, Danbury.
Club agent.....	James R. Case, Post Office Building, Danbury.
Associate.....	Marjorie B. Clement (Mrs.), Post Office Building, Danbury.

### Committees:

ACP chairman.....	Howard P. Shepard, R. F. D. 5, Danbury.
Farm Security Administration Advisory Committee, chairman.	Edwin F. Osborn, Gaylordsville.

Smith-Hughes Agricultural teacher.....	Vincent J. Gaffney, Hawley High School, Newtown.
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### National farm loan associations:

Hanover Springs National Farm Loan Association, Secy.-Treas.	Harold A. Brundage, R. F. D. 4, Danbury.
Monroe First National Farm Loan Association, Secy.-Treas.	Abraham Savelewitz, 267 Main St., Ansonia P. O. Box 102, Stepney.

### Local agricultural associations:

Farm Bureau, President.....	D. L. Thoinsen, Brookfield Center.
Bridgeport Fruit and Vegetable Growers Market Assn., Inc., president.	John W. Simendinger, Huntington Rd., Box 345, Stratford.
Fairfield-New Haven Breeding Assn., Inc., president..	Robert K. Mitchell, Southbury.
Dairy Herd-Improvement Assn., president.	Victor E. Close, Greenwich.
Emergency Seed and Feed Loan Committee, chairman.	Howard P. Shepard, R. F. D. 5, Danbury.

## HARTFORD COUNTY

### Extension Service:

Agricultural agent.....	William L. Harris, 95 Washington Street, Hartford.
Assistant.....	Russell S. Anderson, 95 Washington Street, Hartford.

## HARTFORD COUNTY—Continued

### Extension Service—Continued.

Home demonstration agent.....	Ethel L. Wadsworth, 95 Washington Street, Hartford.
Club agent.....	Randolph W. Whaples, 95 Washington Street, Hartford.
Assistant.....	Ruth Jewett, 95 Washington Street, Hartford.

### U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Farm Security supervisor.....	Marshall Seymour, Windsor Locks.
Farm Security home supervisors---	Mrs. Marie Goss, FSA Office, Windsor Locks.
	Miss Harriett Mills, FSA Office, Windsor Locks.

### Committees:

ACP chairman.....	George Peckham, Suffield.
Farm Security Administration Advisory Committee, chairman.	Ernest J. Bantle, Glastonbury.

Smith-Hughes agricultural teachers----	J. C. Dufford, Glastonbury. Carl Small, Southington. Michael J. Ricci, Thompsonville.
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### National Farm loan associations:

Secretary-Treasurers.....	M. J. Collins, Hazardville. V. R. Parmelee, 36 Pearl Street, Hartford. William Reiner, 49 Pearl Street, Hartford.
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### Hartford Production Credit Association:

Secretary-Treasurer.....	Frank Kearns.
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### Local agricultural associations:

Connecticut Farmers Cooperative Auction Association, manager.	Philip Wadhams, 89 Church Street, East Hartford. (Mail address—Box 905, Hartford).
Greater Hartford Farmers' Market Inc., president.	Burdette Farnham, East Hartford.
Dairy Herd-Improvement Assn., president.	Myron Hoxie, Windsor.
4-H Fair Association, president---	Willard Bristol, R. F. D. Collinsville.
Bloomfield Farmers' Exchange, president.	Edmund Case, Bloomfield.

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY

### Extension Service:

Agricultural agent.....	Raymond P. Atherton, County Court House, Litchfield.
Assistant.....	Stanley N. Gaunt, County Court House, Litchfield.
Home demonstration agent.....	Eleanor S. Moss, County Court House, Litchfield.
Club agent.....	Donald C. Gaylord, County Court House, Litchfield.

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY—Continued.

### Extension Service—Continued.

Assistant..... Mrs. Marjorie G. Stevens, County Court House, Litchfield.

### U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Farm Security supervisor..... Earl Prout, Thomaston.

Farm Security home supervisor.... Miss Mills, Thomaston.

### Committees:

ACP chairman..... Ernest Skilton, Morris.

Farm Security Administration Floyd Laird, Sharon.

Advisory Committee, chairman.

Land Use Planning, chairman..... Ernest Skilton, Morris.

Smith-Hughes agricultural teachers.... Carl Coleman, Colebrook.

Ellis Clark, Woodbury.

Clark Wood, Falls Village.

W. C. Criswell, New Milford.

National Farm Loan Assn., secy.-treas. Chas. Twing, R. F. D. 1, Thomaston.

### Local agricultural associations:

Farm Bureau, president..... Ernest W. Skilton, Morris.

Artificial Breeding Assn., president. Floyd Laird, Sharon.

Dairy Herd-Improvement Assn., Paul Phillips, R. F. D., Litchfield.  
president.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY

### Extension Service:

Agricultural agent..... Philip F. Dean, Post Office Building, Middletown.

Home demonstration agent..... Mrs. Marjorie S. Lord, Post Office Building, Middletown.

Club agent..... Mrs. Elizabeth M. Mansfield, Post Office Building, Middletown.

Assistant..... James T. Laidlaw, Post Office Building, Middletown.

### U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Farm Security supervisor..... Earle W. Prout, Jr., Thomaston.

Farm Security home supervisor.... Miss Mills, Thomaston.

### Committees:

ACP chairman..... Harold L. Strickland, Rockfall, Connecticut.

Farm Security Administration Julian B. Thayer, R. F. D., Rockfall.

Advisory Committee, chairman.

Smith-Hughes agricultural teacher.... Ralph B. Lyman, Middletown High and Woodrow Wilson High Schools, Middletown.

### National Farm Loan Association:

Secretary-Treasurer..... Harold R. Parmelee, R. F. D., Rockfall.



## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued

### Production Credit Association:

Director of Hartford Production Credit Association.     John Lyman, Middlefield.

### Local Agricultural Associations:

Dairy Herd Improvement Assn.,     Leonard J. Seldon, R. F. D., East  
president.     Hampton.  
Middletown Farmers' Club, presi-     Frank W. Roberts, Middletown.  
dent.

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY

### Extension Service:

Agricultural agent..... Roy E. Norcross, Post Office Building,  
New Haven.  
Assistant..... Robert G. Hepburn, Post Office Build-  
ing, New Haven.  
Home demonstration agent..... Frances M. Whitcomb, Post Office  
Building, New Haven.  
Club agent..... Warren E. Brockett, Post Office Build-  
ing, New Haven.  
Club agent in home economics.... Maria Shaw, Post Office Building, New  
Haven.

### Committees:

Agricultural conservation program,     Thomas Schreiber, R. F. D. 2, South-  
chairman.     bury.

Smith-Hughes agricultural teachers.... Franklin Wooding, State Street, North  
Haven.  
Archie Holdridge, Madison.

### National Farm Loan Associations:

Elm City Farm Loan Assn., Secy.-     Ralph B. Hemingway, Quinnipiac Ave-  
Treas.     nue, North Haven.  
Waterbury National Farm Loan     George R. Sturges, Woodbury.  
Assn., Secy.-Treas.

Production Credit Assn., Secy.-Treas.... S. J. Fair, 14 Olivia Street, Derby.

### Local agricultural associations:

Hamden Cooperative Poultry Auc-     A. B. Hall, Wallingford.  
tion, Pres.  
Strawberry Auction, Pres..... John Barron, East Main Street, Bran-  
ford.  
Waterbury Market Growers Assn.,     Frank DeBisschop, West Cheshire.  
Pres.  
Dairy Herd Improvement Assn.,     M. E. Pierpont, R. F. D. 1, Waterbury.  
Pres.  
Fairfield-New Haven Breeding     Robert K. Mitchell, Southbury.  
Assn., Pres.  
4-H Fair Association, Pres..... John Wies, Jr., Orange.  
Connecticut Poultry Producers,     Leland J. Graham, 1280 State Street,  
Inc., Mgr.     Haven.

## NEW LONDON COUNTY

### Extension Service:

Agricultural Agent.....	William L. Brown, Post Office Building, Norwich.
Assistant.....	W. Stanley Hale, Post Office Building, Norwich.
Home demonstration agent.....	Ruth T. Russell, Post Office Building, Norwich.
Club agent.....	Tilford W. Cocks, Post Office Building, Norwich.
Assistant.....	Lois Latimer, Post Office Building, Norwich.

### U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Farm Security supervisor.....	Silas B. Weeks, Case Bldg., Shetucket St., Norwich.
Farm Security home supervisor....	Mrs. Marie Goss, Case Bldg., Shetucket St., Norwich.

### Committees:

ACP chairman.....	David Walsh, R. F. D., Lebanon.
Land Use Planning chairman.....	Christopher Gallup, No. Stonington.
Farm Security Administration Ad- visory Committee chairman.	C. Albert Beckwith, Yantic.

Smith-Hughes Agricultural Teachers... Russell Waldo, R. F. D. 8, Norwich  
town.  
Walter Lathrop, Colchester.

National Farm Loan Assn., Secy-Treas.. Hibberd Norman, 4 Broadway, Nor-  
wich.

Dairy-Herd-Improvement Assn., presi- Ronald Mason, Groton.  
dent.

## TOLLAND COUNTY

### Extension Service:

Agricultural agent.....	Ernest E. Tucker, Prescott Block, Rockville.
Home demonstration agent.....	S. Helen Roberts, Prescott Block, Rock- ville.
Club agent.....	E. Henry Seften, Prescott Block, Rock- ville.
Assistant.....	Dorothy Morton, Prescott Block, Rock- ville.

### U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Farm Security supervisor.....	Silas B. Weeks, 40 Shetucket Street, Norwich.
Farm Security home supervisor....	Mrs. Marie N. Goss, 40 Shetucket Street, Norwich.

### Committees:

ACP chairman.....	E. H. Horton, Hebron
Farm Security Administration Ad- visory Committee, chairman.	Edwin J. Davis, R. F. D. 4, Rockville.

## TOLLAND COUNTY—Continued

National Farm Loan Assn., Secy-Treas.. R. Eldred Doyle, Tolland.

Tolland County Farm Bureau, president George Rose, R. F. D., Andover.

Dairy Herd-Improvement Association:

President..... George Rose, R. F. D., Andover.

Artificial Breeding Association:

Secretary-Treasurer..... Frank Niederwerfer, R. F. D. 3. Rockville.

## WINDHAM COUNTY

Extension Service:

Agricultural agent..... Raymond E. Wing, Post Office Building, Putnam.

Assistant..... W. Stanley Hale, Post Office Building, Putnam.

Home demonstration agent..... Doris B. Child, Post Office Building, Putnam.

Club agent..... Howard D. Johnson, Post Office Building, Putnam.

Associate..... Marjorie Foote, Post Office Building, Putnam.

U. S. Department of Agriculture:

ACP chairman..... Fred Johnson, Fabyan.

Land Use Planning, chairman..... Andrew H. Amidon, Pomfret Star Route, Putnam.

Farm Security Administration Advisory Committee, chairman. Henry F. Joy, Woodstock.

Smith-Hughes agricultural teachers:--- Henry Dunleavy, Woodstock Academy Woodstock.

Walter G. Bruce, Putman High School, Putman.

Francis Ryan, Windham High School, Willimantic.

Farm Loan Association, Secy-Treas.... John W. Hnizdo, R. F. D. 2, Willimantic.

Production Credit Assn., Secy-Treas... Frank Kearns, Hartford.

Local agricultural associations:

Dairy Herd-Improvement Assn., A. G. Morse, Jr., East Woodstock. Pres.

Farmers' Association, Pres..... Henry F. Joy, Woodstock.

Woodstock Farmers' Cooperative, Henry F. Joy, Woodstock. Mgr.

Quinebaug Valley Cold Storage Assn., Mgr. Ian Byres, 221 Church Street, Putnam.

Quinebaug Valley Fruit Growers' Assn., Mgr. Henry Buell, Woodstock Valley.

WINDHAM COUNTY—Continued

Local agricultural assosiations—Continued.

Ashford Cooperative----- Warrenville.

Interstate Farmers' Cooperative--- Moosup.

United Farmers' Cooperative----- Danielson.

Eastern Connecticut Poultry Pro- Kingsley Brown, R. F. D., Willimantic.  
ducers.

Willimantic Auction----- Paul Robson,

Woodstock Agricultural Society, Freeman Nelson, Pomfret Center.  
secretary.

Agricultural Society, secretary---- W. F. Herr, Brooklyn.

Putnam Consumers' Cooperative, William Peterson, 231 Church Street,  
Mgr. Putnam.





